

German's Flanders Line Retreating; Italians Begin Drive; Startling Intrigue Bared; 21 Billion U.S. 1918 War Cost

HEFLIN REPORT READY TODAY

Alabaman to Get Chance to Explain Self, Is Rumor.

Chairman Barnhart, of the House committee to investigate the Hefflin charges in connection with the Bernstorff case, last night announced his committee would have a report ready for the House of Representatives today.

Hefflin appeared before the committee yesterday, as did also two newspapermen who quoted Hefflin as saying he had heard of a gambling house in Washington where pro-German Congressmen could win rewards for disloyal acts by winning easily at cards. The committee session was in secret, but it is understood that while Hefflin denied, making the statement, the two newspapermen asserted he did make it. Rumor has it that the committee's report will be in such form that it is adoption by the House will result in Hefflin getting a chance to produce evidence that makes him suspicious of "thirteen or fourteen suspicious members." This was the expression he made in a speech on the floor of the House.

Notes Hefflin's Record.
Representative Britten, of Chicago, yesterday introduced a resolution containing a review of the record of Hefflin for war measures. He asked that the Rules Committee give heed to this record in considering his original resolution to censure Hefflin. Britten declared:

In 1915 the General Board recommended four battleships and Hefflin voted against the building of even two.

In 1916 the General Board recommended four battleships and Hefflin voted to reduce the number to one.

In 1917 the General Board recommended four battleships and Hefflin voted to reduce the number to one.

In 1918 Hefflin voted against a motion to recommend the Navy Act of 1915 which provided many increases highly desired by the navy, including the speeding up of battleships, cruisers, submarines, etc.

BOYS TO MARCH FOR BOND LOAN

Procession of Scouts to Move Along Avenue Tomorrow.

Headed by John Poole, chairman of the District Liberty Loan Committee, and president of the Federal National Bank, twelve hundred Boy Scouts, each armed with a bundle of Liberty Loan posters, will parade down Pennsylvania avenue tomorrow, beginning at the Peace Monument, at 9:30 o'clock. They will march to the White House, where they will disperse on a raid in the downtown section, placing the posters in the shop windows as they go.

They will also post over the windshields of parked automobiles, and attach Liberty Loan "stickers."

The Liberty Loan Committee yesterday designed the official windshield "sticker" and auto tag.

Plans for the mass-meeting at the B. F. Keith Theater Monday have already been completed.

In addition to Secretary of War Baker, who is to deliver the principal address, invitations have been sent to the members of the Cabinet, and high officials of the Treasury, all of whom will be seated on the stage.

Marine Band to Play.
The Marine Band will be on hand to provide music, and a number of buglers from the Marine Corps will herald the meeting from an automobile which will pass through the streets of the business district shortly before noon Monday.

The Jewish women of Washington are preparing to do their bit for the Liberty Loan campaign and will hold

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Our First Six Months in the War

told in comprehensive form in an official announcement from the Committee on Public Information—

Will Be Printed Tomorrow in The Washington Herald

Order Your Copy Now

U. S. Proves Bolo Pasha Tool of Von Bernstorff; Berlin Delivers Money

Furnished Funds for Corruption of French Press—Department of State Produces Telegrams Bearing on the Case

The State Department last night adduced direct proof that the \$1,700,000 which Bolo Pasha sent to France for the corruption of the French press came from the Berlin foreign office on the order of Ambassador von Bernstorff. The Department made public the exchange of telegrams between Bernstorff and Gottlieb von Jagow, the then German minister of foreign affairs, through which the expenditure was authorized—as "a loan" to bring about peace in an enemy country.

FIRST SENT TO BERLIN.
The first telegram was sent to Berlin on February 26, 1916, four days after Bolo had arrived in the United States. The "intermediary" referred to in this telegram is supposedly Adolph Pavenstedt, of New York firm of G. Amsinck & Co., who yesterday testified that he had gone to Washington in behalf of Bolo's efforts to raise money after suggesting Bernstorff as a possible source.

Couldn't Bribe U. S. Press.
The telegrams show that Bernstorff knew definitely with whom he was dealing, that Bolo Pasha must have known whence his funds came, and that both Pavenstedt and Hugo Schmidt, New York agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, must have been thoroughly familiar with the whole transaction.

The telegrams further make clear that the money was wholly for use in France. Von Jagow refused to provide these funds for Russian intrigue, because the amount was too small and for Italian intrigue because it was too large. The telegrams further show that none of the money was for use in the United States. They indicate that Bolo had been wholly unsuccessful in inducing any American capital to take part in his plot against France. The telegrams are as follows:

The Important Telegrams.
The Department of State communicates to the press the following telegrams bearing upon the case of Bolo Pasha exchanged between Count von Bernstorff and Herr von Jagow, German minister for foreign affairs:

"No. 67, February 26. I have received direct information from an entirely trustworthy source concerning a political action in one of the enemy

La Follette Will Answer Disloyal Charge Today

Wisconsin Senator to Defend Self on Floor of Senate—Says St. Paul Speech Was Incorrectly Reported

By TRACY HAMMOND LEWIS
Senator La Follette's alleged disloyal speech made at St. Paul, September 20, became the subject of a formal preliminary inquiry upon the order of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate which was ordered yesterday.

LA FOLLETTE ASKED TO VERIFY SPEECH
Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee of five members which was appointed to look into the correctness of the newspaper reports which appeared following the Wisconsin Senator's address before the Non-Partisan League, took the first step yesterday afternoon by sending to Senator La Follette a transcript of the speech and asking him to tell in what respects it is not correct.

Says Report Was Incorrect.
Senator La Follette maintains that the reports of the speech were garbled and that an entirely unjust impression of what he had said before that gathering had been given.

The inquiry is limited to disclosing the exact facts in the situation which it will report to the Senate when it reconvenes next December, but it is not expected that any radical action will be the result. It is extremely unlikely that the Senate will decide to expel Senator La Follette as a result of the investigation, no matter how un-American it finds his words to have been.

The Senate has the power to do so if it wishes. It could cause La Follette to look for other means of livelihood if it took objection to the pomposity which he wears. If the ironic grin which is his stock in trade were not to his liking, it could refuse to allow him to remain among them any longer. But the Senate is not likely to do any such thing, although legally empowered to do so. In the first place, the Senate, in spite of the uncompromising things which have been said of it of late, has the virtue of conservatism. Only as a last resort would it treat La Follette in such an unkindly manner. Senators realize that they themselves may one day be numbered among

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

This Week's Sermon By Rev. C. S. Abbott

The Herald Sunday sermon this week will be written by the Rev. Cornelius S. Abbott, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and I streets northeast.

Rev. Mr. Abbott is one of the most popular pastors in the northeastern section of the city, the prosperity of his church being due entirely to his individual efforts.

He was educated at the Newark Academy and graduated from the Columbia College of New York and the General Theological Seminary, New York.

His first pastorate was served in the Associate Mission at Omaha, Neb., where he was the present Bishop of New Jersey. He first came to Washington in April, 1901.

HAIG STARTS U. S. EXPERTS

American War Leaders Are Won Over to Frontal Attack Now.

By FRANK MARTIN.

For the first time the powers that be in the American army have condescended to approve the strategy and the operations of Sir Douglas Haig, field marshal of the British forces on the French and Flanders fronts.

Yesterday the success of the frontal attack of the British on the Ypres salient, along the Menin road, attracted favorable attention from the War Department. It was the first time in a long period that any of them had been more than mildly pessimistic regarding the prospects of the allies on the Western front.

But the brilliant British barrage fire which cut down five German divisions of the British army in the counter-attack which has brought Haig forces within gun range of the railroad running to Ostend and Zeebrugge, the two important German submarine bases, was even more credit yesterday by the strategists who are in control at the War Department, and they were outspoken in their comment.

Held Theories Wrong.
Most of these officers have been strongly opposed to the "frontal attack" theory. They have held that the allies were committed to the wrong kind of strategy, that they were fighting a more or less hopeless fight against the German defensive. When the United States entered the war these same officers modified their criticism of the enterprise on the obvious proprieties of the case, but their opinion did not change.

It is safe to state, however, that the staff of Haig and Pétain, as opposed to Hindenburg, in the military circles of Washington, Hitherto Hindenburg has been a fetish. He has represented the unbroken military number of Germany with an infinite number of concrete defenses behind the first lines of the western front which it was impossible for the allies to gain and hold without a campaign running into years. These military circles are beginning to realize that, after all, there must be something in the frontal attack, even if it commits the allies to "nibbling" tactics. With superior numbers of men and munitions, the allies are finding the front offensive increasingly profitable.

Baker Open-Minded.
Secretary of War Baker, who is nothing if not level-headed, has heard the opinion of these strategists, has heard both sides, and remained open-minded. He has Gen. Pershing and other experts on the other side of the Atlantic to tell him the truth about the situation. He has not put his intellect in pawn to any one. He will not accept any conclusion without subjecting it to the analysis. Doubtless he has seen the difficulties

BAN SHYSTERS' DRAFT ACTIVITY

Directors of District Bar Condemn Unpatriotic Practice of Lawyers.

A resolution condemning the recently prevalent practice among "shysters" lawyers in this city, of soliciting selective service registrants under the pretext of legal exemption, was unanimously adopted by the directors of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia at a meeting yesterday.

The resolution is part of a national movement to bring the Bar Association members on the other side of the Atlantic to tell him the truth about the situation. He has not put his intellect in pawn to any one. He will not accept any conclusion without subjecting it to the analysis. Doubtless he has seen the difficulties

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YOUTH MAY DIE AS RESULT OF BURNS

Lighted Cigarette Causes Albert Kues Clothes to Catch Fire.

Burned about the whole body, Albert Kues, 17, 516 Newton place northwest, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was rushed to the Casualty Hospital, where it was stated that his recovery was doubtful.

Yesterday afternoon Kues was in the act of lighting a cigarette, when his clothes, which were saturated with gasoline, caught fire and enveloped him in flame.

At the time the youth was working at his place of employment, an automobile accessory shop at 204 Florida avenue northwest. Kues is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Kues. Mr. Kues is an employee of the Washington Railway and Electric Street Car Company.

ON TO LAIBACH CADORNA'S SLOGAN AS ITALIANS PREPARE NEW DRIVE; HAIG'S VICTORY GREATEST OF WAR

Present Objective Is Now the Second Peak of San Gabriele.

FLANKING MOVEMENT NOW ANTICIPATED

A Direct Advance Would Mean Useless Sacrifice of Many Men.

Italy is preparing a massive blow designed—and the belief here is, destined—to crumple up the Austrian military machine.

Cadorna is shifting his forces now for this stroke. It aims, not at Trieste, not immediately at least—at Vienna, but at the vital and pivotal city of Laibach, beyond the Alps.

Blow at Laibach.
Italian strategy has decided upon a blow at Laibach, it is declared here, for reasons which have been found fundamental in every war which Europe has experienced.

Means End of War.
There will be none of the tinsel and trumpet notes about the occupation of Laibach there would be about the capture of Trieste, but Italian authorities believe implicitly and have facts and figures to prove their belief that the winning of Laibach means the winning of the war.

Laibach marks the last of the Austrian lines of permanent defense—military works which the world declared could never be carried. But that was before the war. The most difficult of all of them—the mountain strongholds have already been taken, with one exception and it is against that that Cadorna is now concentrating.

Beyond lie more lines of defenses, strong and powerful, but none of which offer as difficult problems as the ones already captured. Laibach itself is the last. Beyond this point the only defenses the Austrians have are ones constructed since the beginning of the war. And Italy has information that with the shortage of men and materials in Austria, these lines offer no very difficult problem.

San Gabriele Objective.
Cadorna's present objective is the second peak of San Gabriele. He has carried one of the peaks and his artillery dominates the other to such an extent that the Austrians have been forced to evacuate their higher positions and retire to the slopes. They hold the northern slopes and a direct advance would be certain to cause heavy losses. So Cadorna is now moving his troops with a view of flanking.

MORE SLUSH MONEY FOR VON BERNSTORFF
Received Quarter of a Million Through Deutsche Bank.

(By the International News Service.)
New York, Oct. 5.—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, then Imperial German Ambassador to the United States, received some time in 1916 from the Deutsche Bank in Berlin a quarter of a million dollars which may have been the object of a new investigation either by the New York State authorities or by the United States Secret Service. This sum is separate from the \$200,000 sent here by the German foreign office through the same Berlin bank for Bolo Pasha, the French corruption paymaster.

At the same time Count von Bernstorff had \$500,000 paid to one "Mr. Kramer," of Paterson, N. J. To these two payments, also, considerable mystery attaches.

These new traces, leading, it is believed, to the heart of the ramifications of German government "slush" fund in operations in this country were uncovered voluntarily by Hugo Schmidt, accredited representative in America of the Deutsche Bank.

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Congress, End Near, Finds 1918 War Cost 21 Billions

Fitzgerald Presents Staggering Figures as Legislators Prepare For Adjournment; Martin Reviews Measures Passed

Congress expects to adjourn today at 3 P. M. The upper body was in executive session for three hours yesterday afternoon working upon the Reichmann nomination. If the expected speech by La Follette does not delay, the adjournment will be at the hour stated.

KITCHIN MAKES MOVE.
Majority Leader Kitchen introduced in the House a resolution calling for adjournment and it was passed with a shout.

Before returning to resume war legislation in December the 500 legislators will cover practically every region of the country spreading President Wilson's gospel of a world safe for democracy.

1918 War Cost.
War is just twenty times as expensive, in money, as peace. This deduction was drawn by Representatives last night on reading an extended and detailed report by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Committee on Appropriations, of expenditures arranged for the fiscal year of 1918.

The fiscal year of 1918, the first year of American participation in the war, will cost the country \$21,280,730,940.46, according to present estimates. This tremendous sum has already been appropriated or authorized. The year will be the most expensive the government has ever experienced.

Last year, the fiscal year of 1917, previously held the record on expenditures, it having cost \$1,625,484,756.53. At the same time he submitted this detailed statement, Fitzgerald declared popular criticism of Congressional slowness was not by any means justified.

Assures Critics.
Senator Martin, the Democratic leader of the Senate, also answered criticism of the work of Congress yesterday by recounting what has been accomplished during the last session.

The Senate leader called attention to the various measures passed by Congress including:

The declaration of war.
An appropriation of \$98,000 for Congressional expenses.
The general deficiency appropriation act totalling \$163,811,400, of which \$100,000,000 was for the national defense.

The first bond issue of \$2,000,000,000 for establishing credits here for foreign governments by purchasing allied bonds; of \$2,000,000,000 for the allied loan; of \$2,000,000,000 for domestic loans.

NEW INVENTION RAIDERS AIDED FROM MEXICO?

Signature of the President Will Authorize Demonstration of Suspicious Clearance of Ships.

By JOHN C. MILLETT.
Garabed, the fuel-less engine that is designed to revolutionize war and make peaceful pursuits more profitable than ever in the history of the world, today awaits the recognition of President Wilson. His signature on a bill passed by the Senate and House of Representatives will legally compel a demonstration by Garabed T. K. Giragosian of his "free energy generator" before a commission of reputable scientists.

The inventor, an Armenian from Boston, was today overjoyed that Congress had passed the bill giving him his opportunity.

Nature Big Factor.
Giragosian when asked for an interview said:

"Even I cannot say definitely how the Garabed will do. It is not I, or the machine that will account for its results. It is nature's limitless source of energy. Energy, you must know, is everything. It is everywhere in nature. Garabed will simply transform and harness a supply of this energy, making it do what man will do."

"Therefore, I say that nature will do more, through Garabed, than I have ever claimed it would."

"We have to invent a working engine," he said, "the motive power of which is not steam, but something else which can be obtained freely."

"The size of this motor and the quantity of energy to be produced are of the whole industrial world."

"It can be manufactured with less expense and occupies less space and is very much lighter than the steam engine, with its numerous appliances."

"It is portable and can be placed and put into operation wherever there exists a spark of human life. Consequently the steam engine will become obsolete. The future generation will see it only in museums and curiosity shops."

No More Explosions.
"The Garabed, being free from boiler and furnaces, there will be no more explosions, no more victims, no more smoke, no more danger, and no more tolls to produce energy. In an area no larger than Boston Common (which is forty-eight acres, sufficient power can be produced under the new system to supply the wants of the whole industrial world."

"Theories which were yesterday considered, even by scientists," he said, "As fanciful and ridiculous, have today been proven as facts and are now in practical use. The idea of man shall no longer be bound and his enterprise limited and prevented as they are today on account of scarcity of energy."

All Pacific Raids.
The entire Pacific fleet is searching for the Germans and Japan is cooperating, as are British vessels from the China station. It is likewise hinted that American ships are keeping a cautious eye on vessels sailing from Mexican ports to see that no more supplies are allowed to slip through the blockade.

Officials regard it as certain that the Germans will remain well out at sea and depend for supplies from the ships they capture or from what resources in American neutral nations their agents can secure and clear food and fuel.

Urges That La Follette Be Expelled from Senate
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, through its executive committee, today sent a telegram to Vice President Marshall and the two United States Senators from Maryland requesting that the Senate expel Senator Robert M. La Follette for his unpatriotic acts and utterances.

German's Play Unceasing Rays of Hot Metal On Foes.

THREE OBSTACLES CONFRONT BRITISH

Zonnebeke, Gheluvelt and Portion of Polygon Wood Must Be Taken.

London, Oct. 5.—The greatest British victory of the war is the way front correspondents today described Haig's smash across the Paschendale Ridge. A detailed official report stated that six villages were captured in yesterday's drive—Broodseinde, Reutel, Noordendhoek, Polderhoek, Molensareidhoek and Gravenstafel. The total of prisoners counted so far exceeds 5,000.

Expect Another Offensive.
The Germans did not counter-attack today. Instead they played unceasing rays of hot metal from the heaviest guns upon the new British positions, trying to hamper the consolidation work.

Admit Allies Gain.
Three principal obstacles remain before the whole remainder of the ridge must automatically crumble before the British drive. They are Zonnebeke, Gheluvelt and part of Polygon wood. It is confidently expected that Haig will resume his offensive shortly in order to place himself in complete possession of all the dominating heights before the weather compels both sides to go into winter quarters.

The Berlin war office today described yesterday's battles as relatively a German success. It admits that the allies made gains in a rough way between one and one-half kilometers, the lost ground being termed "a strip of land." The statement avers that the German fourth army "succeeded in withstanding the British attack" and inflicted heavy losses upon the assailants. Broodseinde and Gheluvelt villages, it is added, "remain completely in the possession of the Germans."

KERENSKY APPOINTS NEW RUSS CABINET

Leader Defies Democratic Congress, Names Coalition Advisers.

(By the International News Service.)
Petrograd, Oct. 5.—Defying the Democratic Congress, Premier Kerensky has framed a coalition cabinet. The congress has issued an "ultimatum" to him to the effect that no action must be taken without the full cooperation and consent of the Congress.

The new ministry is composed as follows:

Premier—A. F. Kerensky.
Foreign Affairs—M. I. Tereschenko.
Interior—M. Nikitine.
Agriculture—M. Koshlov.
Labor—M. Skobelev.
Supplies—M. Prokopovitch.
Finance—M. Barmine.
Religion—H. Karpov.
Public Welfare—M. Kishkin.
Trade and Industry—A. Semenov.
State Controller—M. Smirnov.
Justice—M. Gerasimov.
Education—M. Salaskin.
War General—V. V. Vlasov.
Marine—Admiral Verdevski.
President's economic council, M. Tsvetkov.

There are three constitutional democrats in the new cabinet, namely, Kishkin, Semenov, and Smirnov. The democratic congress, led by the Bolsheviks, opposes the formation of the government by the constitutional democrats.

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